

THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

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CINCINNATI, FEB. 20, 1852.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
Gen. S. F. CARY, Editor.
J. S. WHITWELL, Corresponding Editor.
CALEB CLARK, Printer.

Terms.

City subscribers, delivered by the carrier, and single-mail subscribers, \$1.50; four copies, \$5; ten copies and upwards, each \$1. Any Division or person, sending a club of twenty, shall be entitled to an extra copy.

First and Second Nos.

We regret to announce to our readers that the first and second Nos. of the Organ are entirely exhausted. We have a few of the third on hand.

Agents.

We continue to send the Organ, with bill and prospectus, to those who are not subscribers. In every such instance, it is our earnest request that they will at once raise a club and forward it on.

Where an individual succeeds in obtaining 15 or 20 subscribers, they can be sent to different post offices, if desirable, at the club rates.

Old Subscribers.

We continue to send Notices to those subscribers whose time is expiring. We desire that every one who was on the Fountain list will renew their subscription to the Organ as fast as they expire.

It is our purpose to work the Organ into every town in the State of Ohio. Push the war right straight into Africa, is our motto. Friends, shall it be done?

Wherever there is a club already sent, additional names will be received at club rates—one dollar each.

Correction.

We are indebted to Bro. R. E. Pryor, instead of Joseph Wilson, for the favor of \$14.00 from Eaton, Ohio, noticed in our receipts last week. No name being signed to the letter, we gave the first name on the list.

Notice.

The Publisher of the Organ (CALEB CLARK) will be in attendance at the State Convention, on the 23rd inst. He hopes to see many old friends and co-laborers in the cause. Such as desire to encourage the Organ will have an opportunity to do so; and out of the many thousands named sent up to the Capitol, he hopes to have the pleasure of adding a few hundreds to the Organ list.

Petitions.

From every section of the State, our brethren inform us that the work of petitioning the Legislature for the Maine Law, is going on in the right spirit! Flood the Legislature with them, and let them know that you will be heard!

Communications.

We have several communications on hand for insertion next week. They came too late for this week's paper.

Challenge—Chandlersville Division, No. 255.

Through our active and efficient Agent, Bro. Thos. M. Crumbaker, of Chandlersville, we received 41 subscribers to the Organ, and of this number, the members of Chandlersville Division have subscribed and paid for 41 copies. We challenge any other Division or individual in the State to come up to, or excel this noble demonstration of their devotion to the cause of Temperance, and for the "material aid" towards placing the temperance press of Ohio on a foundation that will endure until the struggle is ended, and our glorious State redeemed from the curse of drunkenness. This Organ is not a campaign paper. It is "IN FOR THE WAR!" It is our determined purpose, sustained, as we fully believe we shall be, by the friends of humanity, to wage a fair, fearless, and manly conflict against the traffic in or use of ardent spirits.

Half Fare to Columbus.

Persons desirous of attending the great Temperance Convention at Columbus, should call on S. F. Cary, at the office of the Washington Life Insurance Company, Reader's Buildings, Third street, west of Walnut, and get a card which will secure a return ticket at the office of the Little Miami Railroad, free of charge.

This company have agreed, through their excellent superintendent, to take persons to and from the Convention at half fare. The course already indicated, is adopted to save the company from imposition.

State Mass Meeting.

Let it not be forgotten that next Wednesday is the day, and ten o'clock the hour, when the friends of temperance in Ohio meet in council at Columbus.

Gen. Houston and John B. Gough will no doubt be there, but the great object of the Convention is not to hear speeches, but simply to define their position in relation to temperance legislation. We hope that the business of the Convention will be confined to two points, viz: First, determine what law should be enacted by the next Legislature. Second, what course shall be adopted to secure the passage of the law hereafter, in case the General Assembly now in session refuse to grant our request. Persons attending the Convention from Cincinnati, should leave home on Tuesday afternoon at the farthest.

Stolen.

Some unmitigated scoundrel, a few days since, stole from Broadwell's Grocery, Fulton, Ohio, a petition to the Legislature, signed by a large number of citizens of Fulton. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the paper, will be gladly received by any friend of the cause in Fulton.

The Maine Law.

"As a friend of Temperance, as a friend of equal rights, and as a friend of the Constitution, I fervently pray that no such law may ever be found to disgrace the Statutes of Ohio. I know of no other law in this country, now in force—of no law in England, or in the world, embracing so many badges of tyranny, in so short a compass, as are contained in this law; and I have serious doubts whether many of those who have so hastily, inconsiderately and without examination, put their names to petitions now beyond their reach and control, will not hereafter regret having done so merely upon the faith of others."—George Town Union.

We should like to say a word or two to this "friend of temperance," this "friend of equal rights" and "friend of the Constitution." We dare say that he is a "friend of temperance" to the full extent of passing laws in its favor, provided they shall be inoperative or insufficient.

"He would probably be in favor of a law, just severe enough to act as a bounty on its infraction, so that the increased profit of the contraband trader should more than counterbalance the risk of detection. He is such a friend of temperance, that he cannot consent to its being deprived of any of its merits. What would temperance be without self denial? And were all temptations withdrawn, how could we practice self-denial? Let your sons be disciplined betimes to withstand all the appliances of means, opportunity and example; and though some will be lost in the process, of course, yet the survivors will be all the better for the seasoning."

The above quoted paragraph gives no reasons, and we have assigned motives for our friend of temperance, absolutely the best we could think of applicable to his position. Friend of Temperance! God send the cause ten enemies rather than one such friend.

The writer in the "Union" professes to be the "friend of equal rights." If the Maine Law is passed, it will be an evidence that a majority of the people, having found from the frequency of assassinations, robberies and incendiarism, originating in the use of ardent spirits, that their lives and property can only be secure by the suppression of the traffic in that article, have resorted to the only efficient means to effect that end. But it would appear that in the opinion of this "friend of temperance and equal rights," that the majority have no right, on so insignificant a pretext, to enforce so stringent a measure as the seizure of the liquor itself. It affords no opportunity for the evasion and equivocation of witnesses, and what is of more importance, perhaps, to the "friend of temperance, equal rights and the Constitution," it puts an extinguisher on the ingenuity of the lawyer.

But the implements of the forger and the gambler are likewise liable to seizure. Has the correspondent of the "Union" no bowels of compassion for them?

But we would ask the writer what are the "badges of tyranny" embraced in this law?

Does this "friend of equal rights and the Constitution" dare assert that any man on God's footstool has a right to introduce into any neighborhood that which necessarily and inevitably results in prostituting the health, destroying the life, endangering the safety, depraving the morals of society?

This "friend of Temperance" will not deny that liquor does all this, and more, wherever or by whomsoever introduced. What is there of tyranny about a law that shall declare liquor a nuisance, and provide for its certain and speedy abatement?

The bill of rights, which precedes the Constitution, and declares the objects of establishing Government, is a rhetorical flourish, a tissue of miserable clap-net and nonsense, or else this Maine law, with all its "badges of tyranny," is absolutely essential to secure the full enjoyment of the inalienable rights of man. Do the laws against theft, and arson, and rape, and murder, embrace badges of tyranny? If not, with what propriety can he thus impeach a law which is essential to prevent such villainies. But, perhaps, this friend of Temperance would prefer a law which should permit the universal traffic, and hold the liquor seller liable in damages for the mischief done. Ridiculous! If the property of all the liquor sellers in Ohio, and their bodies and souls were appraised, and were sold at two-thirds of the appraised value, it would not pay the damage done in any single day of the year. We hope this friend will speak out like a man, and tell us of some of the "badges of tyranny" embraced in the Maine Law.

"In the recent riot on the railroad, near Steubenville, between the Corkonians and Fardowns, the Herald says: 'When the smoke of conflict had passed off the field of action—the dead counted—it appears that one Irishman had his nose 'blooded'—one his jaw broken—and some fifty odd were dangerously, if not mortally shot—in the neck!'"

Cause and effect. Remedy—the MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

Butler County.

We addressed two large meetings in this county within the past week; one at Oxford and the other in Hanover township—the latter place somewhat notorious for having voted license by a respectable majority. The feeling for the Maine Law was very decided in both places. We learned that nearly every man, woman and child in Oxford had signed petitions. At one meeting in Hanover, every legal voter present signed the memorial we presented for the law. Thousands in this State voted license in June last, under the conviction that license operated as a restraint, who are decidedly and warmly in favor of entire prohibition of the traffic.

New York Tribune—Temperance.

It does us good to see a political journal like the Tribune speaking out on the great question of legal enactment against the liquor traffic. Greely is emphatically the apostle of the press in this country, and it is a rare thing to see him, whether in places or discourses, on all the absorbing topics of the day. In last week's number we find an interesting article, from which we make the following extract:

"INTEMPERANCE AND LAW."

The friends of the Maine Law are now active and active throughout this State and New England, and are beginning to take head in the Free West. They court investigation and challenge discussion. They appear before Legislative Committees with cartloads of petitions, with arrays of facts and arguments, vainly defying their stonions to meet and rebut them if they can. But the Rumsellers have no arguments for the public eye. For the venal eye have cash, for the ambitious they pretend to have the power of controlling nominations and elections; but though their necessities swarm in every hall and darken every lobby, they are all dumb dogs, and do not dare to come up to the ordeal of impartial scrutiny. They deal in abstractions and predictions, while the appeal of a champion of Legal Sobriety is mainly facts. When the Rumsellers' agents confidently assert that the traffic in Alcoholic drinks cannot be repressed, their opponents answer by evidence from Maine at it has been. When the former assert at stringent legislation against tippling, we will be openly resisted, the latter in answer the fact that the traffic has been abolished in Maine, and yet that State as never more tranquil and law-abiding as it now is. When the Rum interest asserts that the Reform in Maine is only superficial, and that there is really as much iniquity there as formerly, they prove by a great diminution of Pauperism, Beggary, Police business and Crime in that State, that the fact must be otherwise; and finally, when the former threaten all to vote for the Maine Law with political structure, the latter point to the facts that party, and not even a clique in Maine, openly oppose the present Law, that nobody seems of its repeal, and that the present governor, who was originally opposed to it, now proclaims himself instructed by experience and its decided supporter, to sothe the nerves of the timid and strengthen the hearts of the doubting. In short, the contest is maintained at long shot on one side, while the other is eager to come to the closest possible action. Who can doubt the final result?"

It has been suggested that the Maine Law might be adopted in New York at the present session of the Legislature, subject to approval of the electors of the State at general election. On this point the Editor of the Tribune says:

"Let us have the Maine Law passed, with no localities exempted from its operation, and we are perfectly willing to abide by people's verdict on its propriety and utility. In our own estimate, its merits outweigh those of all the acts of our last ten legislatures added together."

Who dare say that Greely places too high an estimate on the merits of such an enactment? We agree with him perfectly. How does the remark apply exclusively to New York. The enactments in any State of this Union for the last ten years "added together," are valueless compared with this one. It would do more to secure life and property, preserve the peace and good order of society, promote individual, domestic and social happiness, than all the laws of the last half century.

Grand Rally at Mt. Vernon.

PEOPLE OF KNOX COUNTY TO THE RESCUE! We are indebted to Bro. W. L. King, of Mt. Vernon, for the following earnest appeal to the people of old Knox to turn out, on a mass, on the 21st. We shall expect to see a large petition, manned by a strong delegation from this county, on the 25th.

FRIENDS RALLY!

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance, in Mt. Vernon, on the 10th inst., the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call a MASS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION! at the Court House in Mt. Vernon, on Saturday, 21st day of February, 1852, at 10 o'clock. A. M. Delegates will then and there be appointed to the STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION, to be held at Columbus on the 25th inst., and other business of importance to the cause will be transacted. It is expected that the "Merits of the Maine Law" will be discussed by able speakers, and that all petitions upon the subject of Temperance in circulation will then be returned to the Central Committee. We cannot too strongly urge upon all friends of good order and sound morality, the necessity of their attendance at this meeting. Prompt and efficient action is now needed! The Temperance cause in Knox county will be greatly promoted by your presence. NOW is the time for vigorous efforts, and the voice of every man, woman and child in Knox county should be raised against the GREAT ENEMY—INTEMPERANCE. We exhort and entreat you to heed this call—the time is short—spread the word—come up in your might, and let us have an old fashioned Mass Meeting of the friends of Temperance.

A. B. NORTON,
G. W. HALES,
J. H. PEACOCK, } Committee.
Mt. Vernon, Feb. 11, 1852.

Petitions.

The people of the State of New York have already sent up petitions to the Legislature, asking for a similar law to that of Maine, signed by 175,000 citizens. Shall Ohio come up to this number!

The Fourth Commandment.

Some Church judicatories in the East have been discussing the propriety of Church members owning stock in plank-roads and rail-roads which are used on the Sabbath. The latter opinion seems to be that it is not proper for a pious man to employ his capital in any way which will result in an open violation of the laws of God. There are arguments on both sides of this question. We must have public improvements in order to transact properly the secular duties of life, and in order to secure these improvements stock companies must be formed. Now it seems to us that Christian men might very appropriately take stock and endeavor to secure the proper observance of the Sabbath. Why should all these great thoroughfares be owned and controlled by those who fear not God?

There are cases, however, where duty is plain, where Church Courts could very easily determine the guilt or innocence of an act, and yet they have not laid down the law.

For instance—there are Church members and Church officers who hold stock in large rum palaces where not only the Sabbath is openly profaned and desecrated, but where all the commandments in the decalogue are unblushingly violated. A plank-road is of great utility, and cannot well be dispensed with, but a liquor-shop is a nuisance every day in the week, always a curse, and never can be anything else. A grog-shop, no matter how decently conducted or well regulated, is a depot on the Devil's Rail-road, where tickets to perdition are freely dispensed. Christian men who own stock in turnpikes, plank-roads and rail-roads, may hope to control, by their votes, the action of such corporations, and get them to do right. But no such hope can animate the owner of stock in a rum-hole; it cannot be rendered harmless or be made to conform to the divine law. Such regulation would annihilate the thing itself. We hope this subject will receive the attention of Church Courts, and that such action will be had as common sense and the plain teachings of the word of God indicate. We do not make these remarks by way of censure upon the Churches of the Lord. We cannot expect them to do everything at once, and when we look back a few years and see how the Church was involved in this evil, and contrast it with her present position, we are disposed rather to praise her for what she has done than to censure her for what she has not accomplished. There is a proper time for every advance step, and we shall not assume to dictate the period when the Church Courts shall arraign, try, and expel members for renting houses for the service of the Devil. We desire simply to aid, by our suggestions and appeals, the progress of religious sentiment against what we believe to be a stain upon religious character, and a reproach and hindrance to the cause of Christ.

A Short Lay Sermon.

"He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages; in the secret places he doth murder the innocent; his eyes are privily set against the poor."

"He lieth in wait secretly as a lion in his den; he lieth in wait to catch the poor; he doth catch the poor when he draweth him into his net."

"He croucheth and humbleth himself, that the poor may fall by his strong ones."—Ps. 10th, verses 8, 9, 10.

The Bible is a complete revelation. It is a perfect mirror in which every man may see his own character, and the results of any course of conduct.

No one, we think, can be at a loss to know the class of persons to whom the inspired writer refers.

What are the "lurking places of the Villages"? Are they not the grog-shops? Persons who have nothing to do, and the dissolute loiter about the village taverns, where vulgar stories, obscene songs, and petty scandal, issue from polluted lips. The person who is represented as sitting in these village dens, is the "wicked one," who as a lion in his den "lieth wait" to catch the poor. "He croucheth and humbleth himself." Who does not recognize in this description the obsequious landlord of a village inn, as he utters with a grateful bow, "What will you have, gentlemen?"

"Choice liquors, gentlemen." The object of this "Swarter in modo," is also answered, "that the poor may fall by his strong ones." "He doth catch the poor when he draweth him into his net." The victims of his wiles are denominated poor, probably in reference to the final result. When the "strong ones" have done their work upon him, how forlorn, wretched, abject, miserable, is his poverty. He is not only poor in purse, but his health, his character, his reputation, his home, his prospects, his hopes, are poor. The comparison of the liquor seller with the lion is striking. The one is the most ferocious of beasts, the other the most ferocious of the human species. Blood is the food of both. The lion tears the victim of his voracity in pieces, the liquor seller leaves nothing whole to the poor, when "he draweth him into his net." The vesture is tattered, the body is mangled, and these are the signals of distress hung out by the small, indicating a perfect delinquency of the intellectual and moral man.

We leave the "improvement of this discourse" to our hearers. The text is plain, the application clear, and each can draw his own inferences.

Mass Meeting at Wesley Chapel.

Next Monday evening, the friends of Temperance are requested to meet at Wesley Chapel. Good speakers will be in attendance. All persons having petitions to the Legislature, are requested to bring them to the meeting, as it is important that they be sent to Columbus on Tuesday.

M. B. MARSH,
Geo. McCULLOUGH, } Com.
J. P. KILBRATH.

Our Correspondents.

We are daily in the receipt of the most cheering intelligence from different parts of Ohio. The people are everywhere moving for the Maine Law. Bro. Cummings, of Carroll county, says that thousands in that county are signing the memorials. Bro. Geo. M. Young, of Dayton, says:

"I send you by this mail the 'Dayton Gazette,' by reference, to which you will see that 'the good work has begun' here."

"The ball was put in motion" sometime since by an arrangement for a series of Sermons and Lectures on the subject of Temperance. Rev. Mr. Hall entered the list first, in a sermon, plain, forcible, and to the point. The Rev. Doctor had, in bygone times, been a great stickler for moral reformation as the only means of eradicating the evil; but, on this occasion, he came out for law—the Maine Law!!

"The initiatory step having been thus taken, others have followed with Sermons and Lectures. More are yet to come. So far, all have advocated stringent measures, and public sentiment has so far advanced that all who follow after will, no doubt, follow in the same track."

"Arrangements are made for lectures at the City Hall, regularly every Monday night. Rev. Mr. Gurley (old S. Presb.) Rev. Bro. W. P. Strickland, and a clergyman of the German Baptist denomination, have all taken their turn, and the fruits of their labors are being developed daily."

"Four thousand signatures to the petitions to the Legislature have been obtained already. More will be had before they are forwarded to Columbus. The magistrates of the city have yielded up to the necessity of maintaining the supremacy of the law, and our public journals have taken a noble stand on our side."

"It is believed that a large majority of the citizens of this city are looking anxiously and with faith, for that 'good time coming,' when the 'flood-tide of intemperance' shall be fully stayed."

"I trust that this brief and imperfect account of doings here, will encourage you to persevere in your disinterested labors. It must, it will go on, for it is the work of the Lord!"

"I trust, too, that the present movement will be productive of great benefit to Bro. Clark, in his laudable enterprise. At least, I hope he will not be compelled, after spending his time and means, to follow in the footsteps of his 'illustrious predecessors.'"

[It is not our intention or wish to travel the well-beaten track of our predecessors; but as yet, we have not received any of the "material aid" to help us on in our journey, from the many well-tried friends of Temperance in and around the beautiful city of Dayton. We had expected to send at least fifty copies of the "Organ" to Dayton, and still hope that our anticipations will be realized. Will brothers McKimney, Scott and Young see that the "Organ" is attended to? We call upon them to use the influence we know they possess, in behalf of the "Organ." From Bro. Young, we shall expect at least enough encouragement to erect a guide-board, to keep us clear of the road he unfortunately had to travel.

PUBLISHER.]

Bro. Mitchell, of Eaton, Preble county, writes:

"I learn that an effort is now making on the part of the true philanthropists of our State, to induce the present General Assembly to enact the Maine Law, and thereby procure for ourselves its benefits. That to effect this most desirable object, petitions are in circulation in each school district. These petitions are to be collected at the county seat of each county, and from there forwarded to Columbus."

We have encouraging letters from other States also. One from New Orleans will appear in our next number. We hope that our friends will keep us advised of the condition of the cause in their localities, that our readers may have the benefit of their counsels and efforts.

Our valued Columbus correspondent, "A. B.," shall be heard next week.

Reorganizing Divisions.

We have learned, with pleasure, of several towns in Ohio (where the meetings of the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance have been suspended), of the determination of members to revive their Divisions. At Columbus, in this county, the members became discouraged, and had concluded to disband, when a few of the old stand-by's became a little inspired in the cause, and went to work in good earnest, and the result is, the Division was never in a healthier condition, nor had the power of doing more good, than now.

We are also informed by Bro. Liggett, of Ripley, that the friends of that place are about reviving the Division there. Without some organization and concert of action, they cannot bring their efficacy to bear in the cause. We hope to be enabled to report their success in reconstituting the Division soon. To work, friends.

We would be gratified were we privileged to make similar reports from other parts of the State, and desire to be advised by the friends of all important movements in or out of the Order.

Louis Napoleon.

We have understood that the usurpation of this despicable wretch has been celebrated in the Roman Catholic churches in this country as a triumph. We hope for the honor of humanity this is a vile slander.

It is too much to believe that any man who enjoys the blessings of constitutional liberty, as they are secured by our political institutions, could rejoice at the unadulterated villany of this perjured scoundrel. We have no language to express our contempt for him, or of those who approve the course he has pursued. There is not on earth a more heartless villain than Louis Napoleon, unless it be that American citizen, native or adopted, who sympathizes with him.

Acknowledgments.

We continue to acknowledge receipts for the Organ, and we give the interesting extracts of letters received from the friends of the cause. These letters teem with the "material aid," which is so essential to the prosperity and future permanency of the Organ—and they likewise, in their tone of expression, betoken a determination to enter the field armed and equipped, and wage a fair, fearless and manly conflict for the maintenance and progression of the cause of temperance.

From Bro. Thos. H. Cummings, D. G. W. P., of Leesville Division, and D. G. W. P., of Carroll county, we have a very encouraging letter. He sends thirteen new subscribers to the Organ, with a promise of a considerable increase soon.

Brother R. P. Theaker, of Bridgeport, Belmont county, O., has sent us \$10 and twenty-two subscribers; the balance of the money he will forward shortly.

Frankfort Division, No. 187, \$1.50 for one copy. Why not raise a club of ten brethren? Try it.

Wm. E. Findley, Chillicothe, \$1.

A. B. Foote, West Woodville, \$2.

Joshua Cross, addition to club at Mt. Carmel, \$2.

Bro. R. H. Tipton, D. G. W. P. of Darbyville Division, under date of February 5, writes to us as follows:—

"DARBYVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 5th, 1852."

"Bro. CLARK:—I write to inform you of my success in getting subscribers for your paper. I find much difficulty in persuading persons to subscribe, principally from the fact, that these papers (I mean temperance papers generally) have so often failed. I have, however, got ten names ready, and will forward them to you, with such others as I can get, next week."

"The temperance zeal has waned somewhat in our vicinity since the suspension of the Fountain, and we hail the appearance of the 'Organ of the Temperance Reform,' as the messenger of good tidings, and the forerunner of better times."

We know it is difficult, in many places, to procure subscribers to a temperance paper, from the simple fact, that so many of them have suspended and failed. And people have so often been disappointed in getting their paper regularly heretofore, that they hesitate to subscribe for a new paper; and we do not blame them much.

When our neighbor's wagon is in the mire, it will not benefit him or the wagon, to collect around with folded arms. We must put our shoulder to the wheel, and it will come out as certainly as the effort is made. So it is with temperance papers. If temperance men and women think the publication of a newspaper any advantage to the cause—and who does not, especially after reading what the Brother has said above? they must patronize it liberally, and it will come to them regularly, well laden with useful information. But our Organ is not in the mire. It is on a firm foundation, and prepared to "discourse sweet music" to all who desire it, until the end of the war. No one, therefore, need have fears about getting his money's worth. The paper will be published regularly and punctually. Enough have already volunteered their patronage to insure us in making this announcement.

The admission of the Brother, that the cause was not very prosperous during the time of the suspension of the Fountain, fully accords with our experience. We have repeatedly stated the fact, that where temperance papers were read and circulated, there the cause would be in a good, flourishing condition. We wish to impress this fact upon the minds of our readers, not for the sake of profit in the sale of our paper, but for the sincere wish of our heart—to see the cause of temperance prosperous from one end of our land to the other.

From Eaton, O., Brother R. E. Pryor sends us three new names, and \$3. Brother R. says: "Our petition for the Maine Law is in general circulation throughout the county, and the success is encouraging; with the influence your valuable paper will exert, I trust in an inestimable result for good. I feel confident that every dollar expended for the Organ will be worth hundred-fold, yea, more, to the generations to come—and it would give me great pleasure were it circulated in every family in our county and state." He says his humble efforts will be devoted to increasing its circulation. Brother R. talks just to our mind, and we would that every town in the State had such a friend to the cause.

From Bro. T. M. Crumbaker, of Chandlersville, Ohio, we have received \$20—\$16 on the old, and \$4 for new subscription. He also authorizes us to erase the old list, 21 in all, from the Fountain book!

Bro. N. G. Messery, D. G. W. P. of Baltimore Division, No. 214, sends us \$10 for ten copies of the "Organ." The Bro. informs us that the "anties are doing all they can. An old gentleman, seventy years of age, is riding through the country, and has over 200 names to his anti-paper. This is going it." We think so, too, brother. Almost any occupation would be more fitting for this old gentleman. If he has no love or respect for his fellow man—his offspring—if he is so unfortunate as to be possessed of any—we hope he will respect his own whitened locks, and desist from the unholy occupation. The friends of humanity and decency are at work, and will send up to the Capital a "big list."

Bro. Pinkney Lewis, of Mt. Pleasant, sends us \$9 and nine names. We thank the brother for what he has done, and hope he will remember his promise.

Bro. J. M. Pettit, of Mt. Union, Ohio, sends us \$5 for five copies of the Organ, and relinquishes his claim to the Fountain list.

Bro. James N. Chamberlain, of Plymouth, Ohio, sends us ten names and \$5.

Bro. Oliver Reynolds, of Hendersonburg, Ohio, sends us ten names and \$10. His request will be complied with.

We have a letter from Bro. H. Coomes, of